

ABSTRAK

IDENTIFIKASI RISIKO DAN STRATEGI RESPON TERHADAP PELAKSANAAN PEKERJAAN KONSTRUKSI GEDUNG

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh tingginya kompleksitas dan risiko pada proyek konstruksi gedung, khususnya pada pembangunan fasilitas laboratorium kesehatan yang menuntut pengendalian teknis, mutu, dan keselamatan kerja yang ketat. Proyek Pembangunan Gedung Labkesmas Provinsi Jambi menghadapi berbagai tantangan, mulai dari aspek desain, material, K3, hingga manajemen proyek, yang berpotensi memengaruhi pencapaian mutu, waktu, biaya, dan keselamatan kerja. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi jenis risiko yang paling dominan serta merumuskan strategi respons yang tepat untuk meminimalkan dampak risiko tersebut. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data melalui observasi lapangan, studi literatur, dan penyebaran kuesioner berbasis skala Likert kepada 40 responden tenaga kerja proyek yang memiliki pengalaman minimal lima tahun, dengan analisis dilakukan berdasarkan nilai mean setiap variabel risiko

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sepuluh risiko dominan dengan seluruh nilai mean berada di atas 4,00, yaitu distribusi shop drawing yang tidak merata (Mean = 4,30), perencanaan kebutuhan material yang tidak tepat (Mean = 4,20), pekerjaan tanpa work permit (Mean = 4,17), kurangnya pemahaman standar mutu, keterlambatan progres pekerjaan, dan adanya denda keterlambatan (masing-masing Mean = 4,15), keterlambatan pembayaran dari owner (Mean = 4,13), kurangnya pengalaman subkontraktor serta hubungan kerja yang tidak harmonis (masing-masing Mean = 4,12), serta penggunaan mutu material di bawah standar (Mean = 4,10). Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa risiko teknis, K3, manajerial, dan finansial sama-sama berkontribusi signifikan terhadap kinerja proyek. Kesimpulan penelitian menegaskan bahwa pengendalian risiko perlu difokuskan pada penguatan manajemen desain, ketepatan perencanaan material, disiplin penerapan K3, pengendalian mutu pekerjaan, serta efektivitas manajemen proyek dan keuangan. Penerapan strategi respons secara konsisten diharapkan mampu menekan potensi keterlambatan, meningkatkan kualitas hasil pekerjaan, serta menjamin keselamatan dan keberlanjutan pelaksanaan proyek

Kata Kunci: *Identifikasi Risiko, Pekerjaan Konstruksi, Pekerjaan Gedung*

ABSTRACT

RISK IDENTIFICATION AND RESPONSE STRATEGIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

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ABSTRACT

This study is motivated by the high level of complexity and risk in building construction projects, particularly in the development of health laboratory facilities, which require strict technical control, quality management, and occupational safety. The Labkesmas Building Construction Project in Jambi Province faces various challenges, ranging from design and material aspects to occupational health and safety (OHS) and project management, all of which potentially affect quality, schedule, cost, and workplace safety performance. The purpose of this study is to identify the most dominant risks and to formulate appropriate response strategies to minimize their impacts. A descriptive method was employed, with data collected through field observations, literature review, and the distribution of Likert-scale questionnaires to 40 project workers with a minimum of five years of experience. Data analysis was conducted based on the mean values of each risk variable.

The results indicate ten dominant risks, all with mean values above 4.00, namely uneven distribution of shop drawings (Mean = 4.30), inaccurate material requirement planning (Mean = 4.20), workers or subcontractors operating without work permits (Mean = 4.17), lack of understanding of owner-required quality standards, delays in work progress, and delay penalties imposed by the owner (each with Mean = 4.15), delayed payments from the owner (Mean = 4.13), lack of subcontractor experience and non-harmonious working relationships between owner and contractor (each with Mean = 4.12), as well as the use of substandard materials (Mean = 4.10). These findings demonstrate that technical, OHS, managerial, and financial risks all contribute significantly to project performance. The study concludes that risk control efforts should focus on strengthening design management, improving material planning accuracy, enforcing OHS discipline, enhancing quality control, and ensuring effective project and financial management. Consistent implementation of risk response strategies is expected to reduce potential delays, improve work quality, and ensure the safety and sustainability of project execution

.Keywords: : Risk Identification, Construction Work, Building Construction